



CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER

September 25,
1948
No 1540

EVERY TUESDAY

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE

PRICE THREEPENCE

THE LABORATORY BEHIND A "SHOP WINDOW"

Balloons, Airships, and Jet-Propelled Planes

SEVENTY new aircraft were displayed in a shop window the other day, and they were seen by visitors from 69 countries. The "shop window" was the Royal Aircraft Establishment's airfield at Farnborough, Hampshire, and our aircraft industry was showing its productions to potential buyers from overseas.

In overseas markets last year the British aircraft industry sold goods worth £24,000,000. Thus one of our younger industries is playing a big part in restoring prosperity to Britain.

It is particularly appropriate that Farnborough should be used as the shop window, for the Royal Aircraft Establishment has been concerned with the development of aviation since the eighties of last century, although it has not always borne the same name. In the early days it was Her Majesty's Balloon Factory, and the first Government Air Estimate was for £600! The man in charge of the factory, Colonel J. L. B. Templer, had very advanced ideas, and he would take a ten-ton traction engine, driven by steam, to the railway station to meet visitors to the factory!

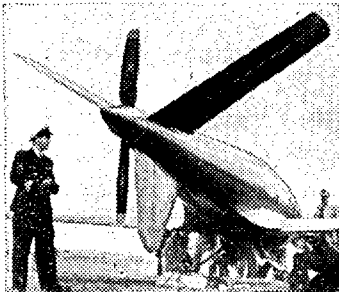
From the making of balloons the factory turned to the development of airships and later to aeroplanes. It has been at Farnborough since 1905, and the buildings alone of this vast laboratory of the air now cover 55 acres. Here tests have been and are being made for every branch of aviation.

Nine Days to Scotland!

A book, *Laboratory of the Air*, has just been published at 3s 6d by the Stationery Office, giving an account of the Establishment. It tells, for instance, something of the work of developing navigational aids, and recalls that before the First World War aerial navigation was practically non-existent. The pilot looked over the side of his plane at various roads and rivers and checked up with a map on his knees! In 1913, when a squadron flew from Farnborough to Montrose in Scotland the 450-mile journey took nine days and the aircraft had to land frequently so that pilots might inquire the way. Today pilots fly thousands of miles without a sight

Queer Tails

These unusual aircraft tails were seen at Farnborough. On the right is one of the latest helicopters; below is the Planet Satellite, with the propeller in the tail.



of the earth, thanks to modern scientific instruments.

One of the latest machines seen at the Farnborough display was a flying wing, a tailless machine shaped something like an arrow-head. In the early years of this century a tailless machine, invented by Mr J. W. Dunne, was built at Farnborough. It was dismantled and taken for secret tests to Blair Atholl, Scotland.

Cliff-top Adventure

Writing some years later to C. F. Snowden Gamble, author of *The Air Weapon* (Oxford University Press), the Duke of Atholl described what happened after tests had been made with models:

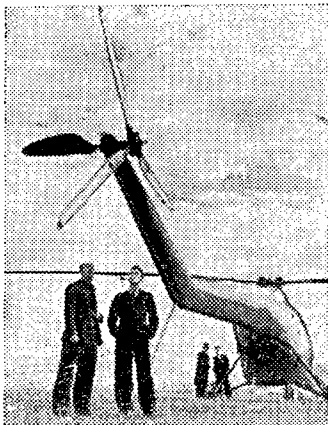
"One day we took it (the machine) to the top of a cliff some 2000 feet up with the idea of gliding over Glen Tilt. It was not possible to put Dunne in it as he was the inventor. We could not afford to lose the head of the Balloon School, so the principal fool being myself—or shall I say the only one?—it was arranged that I should be tied into it, which operation was performed. Just before starting I looked down and saw a white spot beneath me. On turning my glasses on it I saw that it was a doctor spreading out a ground-sheet and getting his appliances all ready. But an all-wise providence blew the machine right over, and we never started."

A little later, however, a glide was made in the machine by Colonel Capper, then head of the Balloon Factory.

Such were the hazards faced gallily by the pioneers!

As early as 1920 the R.A.F. was working on an automatic pilot—"George" to the R.A.F.; and a few years later, in 1929, a pilotless aircraft, intended for use as a flying bomb, was built and tested in the deserts of Iraq.

Continued in next column



MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS



The flag of the United Nations flies proudly over the Palais de Chaillot in Paris, where the third annual conference of the United Nations' General Assembly begins this week.

MISSING MONKEY

RECENTLY the officers and men of the Central Charge Office at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, published the following notice:

Missing: Karools, height about 18 inches; bright beady eyes; a tuft of hair above the forehead; smooth silvery coat.

It appears that Karools is a female monkey, the property of a sergeant of the uniformed staff, and a great favourite with everybody at the station. Karools is a type of monkey that is common in sub-tropical Natal; it is eagerly sought after as a household pet.

They are playful creatures, but not great respecters of property. Between them and groundnut farmers rages a constant war. That is why peanuts are known as monkey-nuts.

"SHOP WINDOW"—Contd

It flew for distances of a hundred miles and more.

Aerial photography, jet engines, landing of aircraft on ships' decks, are just a few more of the varied subjects tackled at the Laboratory of the Air.

The book, which is well illustrated, gives an entertaining record of almost 70 years of aviation history.

It is no part of the Establishment's duty to build and sell aircraft and equipment. That is the right of the aircraft industry. Individual firms, too, have their own research scientists. But all whose products were shown at the recent display will freely acknowledge the great part played by the Royal Aircraft Establishment in building up Britain's aircraft industry.

Old Matthew Wellington and His Memories

A ROMANTIC page out of Africa's past comes home to the C.N. through a Kenya correspondent who met Matthew Wellington, the last survivor of the men who carried Livingstone's body to the coast, just before Matthew died this summer.

Matthew, or to give his tribal name of the Yao people, Chemgimbe, spent the evening of his life near Frere Town, Mombasa, bent and grey; but his face always lit up at the mention of the name of his great bwana, Livingstone.

This old man, whose real age was never ascertained, lost his father and mother when he was a tiny lad. He lost them in the thirties of last century through a slave raid, and he, too, was eventually sold into slavery—exchanged for a roll of cloth. At Zanzibar he was packed into an Arab dhow with three hundred other slaves and the dhow set out for Arabia.

But in the Arabian sea the watchful eye of the British cruiser *Thetis* stopped the slave raider, and Chemgimbe was taken on to Bombay, where he spent eight happy years and changed his name and religion.

In the company of a CMS missionary, Matthew came back to Africa just at the moment when the fame of Livingstone was at its height. The great man was on his last expedition in the wilds of Central Africa, and the call came down to the coast for volunteers to reach him. Before the expedition was formed Stanley appeared at the

coast, and before he sailed for Britain provided the all-African group with news and advice. Then Matthew Wellington and his friends trudged inland to Ujiji to bring Livingstone the reinforcements in porters and provisions he so badly needed.

The old African always wept when he told the story of finding Livingstone weary and weak from dysentery with hostile natives round him unwilling to provide his group with food. He and his fellow-porters soon realised that the bwana was dying, and when the great drama came to an end it was Matthew who made the hollow cylinder in which the body was placed, and his proud moment came when with his fellows he laid the precious burden at the feet of the British Consul in Zanzibar.

Matthew (adds the C.N. Correspondent) lived on with his memories, cared for by friends who saw in him a link with Africa's heroic past. One of his most exciting experiences in later life was seeing a film of Livingstone. When the doctor appeared Matthew was moved to tears and when he saw his friend kneeling by his bed in the lonely hut it was too much for the old man. He got up and shouted with outstretched hands "Bwana, Bwana!"

Matthew died having seen in his lifetime the mighty transformation of his people from slavery to freedom, and with memories of one of the world's greatest heroes whom he had been proud to serve.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER PARLIAMENTS

EMPIRE statesmen are watching closely the resumption of the struggle at Westminster over the Parliament Bill, for their system of two-chamber government is based substantially on the British model.

In all the major Empire Parliaments laws are made jointly by a Lower Chamber (usually elected direct by the people) and an Upper Chamber (not necessarily elected). The lawyers call this two-chamber government the system of "checks and balances."

The Parliament Bill, planned to become law next year, will reduce the powers of the Lords (the Upper Chamber) to hold up legislation proposed by the Lower Chamber (the Commons) long enough—in the peers' view—to allow the people to understand all the pros and cons of the matter.

To many Empire observers it appears that if this reduction of powers is eventually carried to its logical conclusion one chamber may be swept away entirely. And that would mean government by a single chamber

—an idea foreign to our ideas of democratic progress.

Two-chamber government has stood the test of time here and abroad; and in the self-governing Dominions it has benefited from the precedents handed down by these islands from the long struggle between Parliament and despotic monarchs.

No Empire Parliament has, of course, the exact equivalent of our House of Lords, which is unique because most peers sit by inherited right. Queensland alone has a single-chamber State government, though she is subject to the overriding laws of the two-chamber Federal Government of Australia which sits at Canberra.

The Changing Pattern

In the colonies, with coloured populations reaching more and more towards self-government, the pattern changes and will continue to change. But even there the theme is the same—usually a Legislative Council (Upper) counterbalanced by a House of Assembly (Lower) working under a Governor responsible to the King.

Of the Dominions, India and Pakistan are still in the formative stage; but it is interesting to note that India contemplates a firm adherence to the British model with two chambers picturesquely styled Lok Sabha (House of the People) and Raj Sabha (House of States).

Canada, Australia, and South Africa each call their Upper House the Senate (as does the United States), but their method of election varies. Australia's 36 Senators—six from each of the six States—are elected direct by the people. Of South Africa's 44, eight are nominated by the Governor-General and eight are elected (by the Lower chamber acting with each Provincial Council) for each of the four Provinces—Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State. The other four are elected by natives.

Ninety-six Canadian Senators, nominated for life by the Governor-General, come in fixed proportions from the nine main Provinces. New Zealand's Upper Chamber is the Legislative Council of 34 members appointed for seven years by the Governor-General.

Canada's Speaker

Of the Lower Chambers, Canada not only has a House of Commons but a Speaker as well. Membership will be 255 after the next general election there. Australia and New Zealand use the American term House of Representatives to describe their Lower Houses of 70 to 80 members elected by the people. Four of New Zealand's MPs are Maoris elected by Maori voters. South Africa's House of Assembly has 150 members.

The "little Parliaments" of the Empire are the separate State or Provincial governments, which work in much the same way as the central governments and are as keenly interested in the outcome of the Parliament Bill as anyone here at home.

The Organised Workers Speak

THE important discussions at the Trades Union Congress ended recently at the Winter Gardens, Margate. It was the 80th annual Congress and there were about 880 delegates, representing 188 unions to which about 7,791,470 men and women workers belong.

These are difficult times and the welfare of Britain depends to a great extent on the efforts of the millions of men and women for whom these delegates spoke.

A remarkable feature of the Congress was the opposition shown to the Communist party. The President of the Congress, Miss Florence Hancock, and other speakers, without actually naming the Communists, denounced the mischief-makers who promote unofficial strikes (strikes carried on without the approval of a trade union); and a resolution condemning the disloyal activities of these unofficial strike-promoters was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Later, Mr. Arthur Deakin declared that the World Federation of Trades Unions was rapidly becoming nothing more than an instrument for the furtherance of Soviet policy, and a resolution calling for the TUC's support of this World Federation was defeated by a huge majority.

Wages Policy

However, probably the most important matter discussed was the Government's policy of keeping wages stabilised in spite of the rise in prices of goods in the shops. Here the Congress showed remarkable self-restraint. A resolution urging the Government, among other things, to control prices and to impose stricter limitations on profits was carried by a big majority; but another resolution, declaring that wages could not be stabilised at their present level, and calling for the control by law of profits and dividends, was defeated.

On the question of the nationalisation of the Iron and Steel industry the Congress rejected the suggestion of immediate action, thus recognising the need for caution in settling the future of this important and complex industry.

Altogether, the Congress well demonstrated the sense of responsibility of the organised workers of Britain.

SYRUP FROM ROSES

THE collection of rose hips to be made into National Rose Hip Syrup is now in full swing. Last year children collected 637 tons.

This year, however, the collection is not nation-wide, as it has been found that in some counties the hips are lacking in the precious vitamin C; these counties are: Essex, Kent, Surrey, Hampshire, Dorset, Berkshire, Cheshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire.

Derek Cleosby, aged eleven, of Grange-over-Sands, will be glad that his native Lancashire is not included in the list, for last year he bought a calf with the proceeds of his collection, and this year he hopes to collect enough hips to enable him to buy a chicken-run and poultry to go in it.

This should be a good year, for after a wet summer the hips contain more vitamin C.

WORLD NEWS REEL

CHANGED STATE. The New South Wales town of Eden has agreed to become part of the State of Victoria in order to be developed as a deep-sea outlet port for Victoria.

Full democratic government in the Indian state of Baroda was recently inaugurated at a ceremony, presided over by the Maharajah, at which the new Cabinet was sworn in.

UNTAPPED WEALTH. Enormous masses of cod in the Davis Strait west of Greenland have been reported by members of a Norwegian expedition carrying out research work there.

The King and Queen have been invited to stay for a night as guests of the Government of Panama when on their way to Australia next February.

GREAT LEADER. Mr Jinnah, the Governor-General of Pakistan, who has passed on at the age of 71, was the creator of the new Moslem Dominion. Throughout the negotiations that led to independence for India he insisted on a separate state for Moslems. He was known as Quaid-i-Azam—"Great Leader."

The Government of Victoria, Australia, has placed an order worth over £1,000,000 for 50 steam locomotives with the North British Locomotive Company.

A NEW LIFE. The Winchester Castle recently took to Capetown 83 German orphans who are to be adopted by South African families.

Petrol rationing introduced in Southern Rhodesia is likely to last for the next two or three years.

ON RATIONS. While spending a three-month holiday in Britain, an American woman of Long Island gained 10 lbs in weight.

On behalf of the British Government, a British representative at the United Nations has rejected the proposal that any form of United Nations supervision should be extended to any territories under British administration, except Trust territories.

INSEPARABLE. The son of the Director of a Coventry cycle company discovered in the West Indies not long ago that the natives there often take their bicycles to bed with them, and polish them nine times a day.

This month British Honduras has celebrated the 150th anniversary of its successful resistance against Spanish invaders. The celebration took place on the anniversary of the Battle of St George's Cay in 1798, when the settlers, aided by a British sloop, drove off the invaders.

HOME NEWS REEL

YOUNG KNIGHT. The first Courtesy of the Road Certificate to be awarded by the Saltash and St Germans Road Safety Committee went to Peter Beer, aged seven. He was seen to stop two small girls who were crossing the road in front of fast-moving traffic, and to take them safely across when the road was clear.

Fifty pounds was paid in London recently for a Charles the First three-shilling piece.

MUCH NEEDED. At the Oval underground station, London, a slot machine has been installed to take bronze threepennybits. The machine issues a fourpenny ticket for a bronze threepenny-piece and a penny.

The motto of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board is: Neart nan Gleann—Power of the Glen. Six thousand men are working in the Highlands, driving tunnels, building dams and power stations.

A service held the other Sunday in the ruins of Jervaulx Abbey, Yorkshire, was the first since 1537.

Prisoners at Pentonville Prison were recently given an address by Sir Stafford Cripps on economic affairs.

YOUTH NEWS REEL

BIRD WATCHERS. When 460 London area members of the Junior Bird Recorders Club attended the half-yearly meeting at Caxton Hall, Westminster, it was announced that the Club (now 2300 strong) had doubled its membership in six months.

In spite of the troubled state of Greece, Guiding there is expanding. In three years membership has increased from 3000 to 13,000, and there are now 95 local associations.

WEALTH FROM WASTE. Half the cost of a fortnight's trip to Norway for ten Scouts of the 8th Stockton Troop was provided

The Electronics College of Electric and Musical Industries Ltd offers two scholarships in Electronics. One scholarship will cover the fees of a three-year course at the College beginning in April 1949; the other is for a special grouped postal course. Details can be obtained from county education authorities.

Lord Noel Buxton, lifelong champion of all humane causes and an expert on Balkan problems, has died at 79. He was President of the Save the Children Fund.

The transport undertakings of Thomas Tilling, Limited, the firm which started the first London buses (horse-drawn) 101 years ago, have been sold to the British Transport Commission for £24,800,000.

REWARD. Two Leeds dustmen not long ago saved 263 £1 notes from the Cleansing Department's furnace. The owner of the money could not be traced. The dustmen were given £25 each, £25 went to the Department's sports fund, and the rest to the Corporation account.

Two skeletons dug up at Brough, near Hull, Yorkshire, are thought to be the remains of Roman soldiers.

by the sale of waste paper. Two evenings a week since April had been given to making house-to-house collections.

L. M. Ozanne, of Cotham Grammar School, Bristol, returned recently from a trip to Malta as a prizewinner in the Over-Seas League's Empire Essay competition, and found he had been awarded the Senior Bristol City Scholarship.

The Scout Silver Cross has been awarded to 12-year-old Godfrey Hiney of Lichfield Garrison Scout Troop for rescuing a boy in grave danger of being smothered in a sewage pit.

OOM KLASIE GETS HIS WISH

LAST week the CN mentioned a native of Sierra Leone who claims to be 131 and is probably the oldest man in the British Commonwealth. Now comes news of a veteran living in the Orange Free State who is probably the oldest white man in the Commonwealth. Oom Klasie van Loggerenburg is his name, and indomitable is his spirit.

Not long ago Oom Klasie went to hospital and had a poisoned toe amputated. As soon as he was well again he went back to his home at Roadside. But walking has become a difficult matter for Oom Klasie, and he decided that he would like a horse.

An Afrikaans newspaper came to hear of the old man's wish, and now a generous friend has come forward with the offer of a horse.

Oom Klasie is more than a little excited over the prospect of getting a horse to ride, and of thus being enabled to visit all his numerous friends in the district again.

Sausages and Education

THE sausage may be regarded as a humble article of diet, but the other day Lord Carisbrooke unveiled a tablet to the memory of a man who made sausages.

Thomas Wall was born in 1846 in Jermyn Street, London, where the tablet was unveiled. His grandfather, Richard Wall, had been "Pork-in-ordinary" to William IV, and when he himself took over the small family pork butcher's business sausages were not a common dish. Thomas Wall supplied weekly sausages for Queen Victoria and popularised them among all classes of society. He was also keenly interested in the welfare of his fellow men; and today a £200,000 Trust which he endowed still helps undergraduates with their education. In those early days of the idea he founded a model nursery school, and many educational movements benefited from his generosity. He was also an enthusiast for the preserving of open spaces in and around London.



Old Salt's Yarn

These two lads sit enthralled as the fisherman tells of some of his adventures at sea. He has assisted in saving 227 lives as lifeboatman for 33 years at Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

SNOW IN SYDNEY

SPRING is coming in Australia, but at the end of their winter Australians experienced some record cold weather. Many of them saw snow for the first time in their lives, for it fell in some towns after an interval of 40 years—to the wonder and delight of the young folk.

There was snow in Sydney and it extended 350 miles north right into the sub-tropical regions. In South Australia, an area of 1500 square miles was white-blanketed in the heaviest fall ever recorded there.

Singing Sailors

THE master of the 9912-ton ship Vivien Louise, 32-year-old Captain E. H. Bushell of Liverpool, is becoming famous on the Seven Seas as "the sea-going choirmaster." A short while ago, after he had anchored his ship in Fremantle Harbour, Western Australia, Captain Bushell mustered his ship's choir and took its members in taxis to a hotel, where they gave a recital.

Once master of a tanker which earned the title of "Nightingale of the Pacific," Captain Bushell leads his choir ashore at every port of call to entertain the residents. He has an extensive repertoire of arias, light opera, popular dance music, hymns, and rollicking sea chanties.

STAMP NEWS

STAMPS issued during the reigns of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII cannot now be used for postage.

HOLLAND has issued two new sets of stamps: one in honour of Queen Wilhelmina's jubilee and the other in commemoration of the Installation of Queen Juliana.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago Lord Curzon signed, for Great Britain, the Treaty of Lausanne with Turkey. This event has been marked with a special Turkish stamp showing the signing of the Treaty and a portrait of Lord Curzon.

A TORQUAY stamp collector who bought a stamp album for a few shillings has lately discovered that it contains an 1865 unperforated first-issue Vancouver Island 5 cent stamp now worth £235.

5 MPH BY RAIL

FIVE weeks seems a long time for a railway journey between Newcastle and Birmingham. Nevertheless, it can happen. A load which left Newcastle on August 22 is expected to arrive in Birmingham this week!

The load is a 110-ton electric stator, and is what the railways call an "out-of-gauge" consignment—exceeding the normal permissible dimensions. It is 13 feet high, 13 feet wide, and 20 feet long, and as a result it can be moved only on Sundays when the opposite track is clear. Moreover, it progresses at an average speed of five miles an hour.

Obstacles and apparatus at the line-side have had to be moved to allow freedom of transit, and in one tunnel seventy yards of track was moved out of its ordinary position to provide headroom.

Thrifty Young Folk

SOME interesting facts about children's thrift have come to light during a survey made for the National Savings Committee.

In this survey 2000 people were questioned, and their answers indicate that when children begin saving early in life they are likely to continue doing so all their lives. For 12 per cent of the grown-ups interviewed who had Post Office Savings Bank accounts said that they had opened the accounts as children.

One child in every four has a Post Office or Trustee Savings Bank account in his or her own name. Two-thirds of these accounts were opened by the parents when the child was under five years old.

Catalogue of Skulls

THE precise shape of the skull is a valuable clue to the race to which any man belongs or has belonged.

Lying in a store-room at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, London, are three thousand skulls, comprising the largest collection of skulls in the world. The collection was presented to the museum by the Royal College of Surgeons.

This valuable collection is now to be put into order and a catalogue made.

BIG AUTOGRAPH BOOK

ONCE again our Australian brothers are showing their appreciation of the Old Country's war services. An appeal has been started to raise £300,000 in their currency to commemorate Britain's war effort, particularly when she stood alone in 1940.

The fund will enable selected British men and women to visit Australia and it will also be used to establish research fellowships and scholarships in Australia for students from Britain.

One method of raising the £300,000 is to include in a big autograph book the signature of every Australian who subscribes one pound. It is hoped to present this book to the King and Queen when they visit Melbourne next May. The book, also containing an address to the people of the United Kingdom, will be placed in a cabinet of Australian timber and be eventually sent to the British Museum.

On Mullion Quay

MR ERNEST BEVIN, Britain's Foreign Secretary, holidaying at Mullion, Cornwall, has found that a police guard, and his own iron reserve, are no barriers to youthful autograph hunters.

While two vigilant detectives kept pressmen and press photographers, and all other would-be interviewers at bay, fourteen-year-old Hilda Eder, who comes from the Soviet zone of Vienna, and Gerrard Guiliard, of the same age, from Paris, slipped through and planted their request.

Mr Bevin could not say "No." Hilda had no autograph book, but on a postcard he wrote for her "Good luck and freedom to Austria" and then added the coveted signature. Gerrard got a "Vive la France," and there were three smiling faces on Mullion quay.

CHILDREN'S CONCERTS

THIS season the Ernest Read Concerts for Children are to be held at the Central Hall, Westminster, at 11 a.m. on October 23, November 13, December 4, January 29, February 19, March 12, and May 14. The list for season tickets will be kept open until September 27. Applications for tickets should be sent to: The Box Office, Central Hall, Westminster, S.W.1 (Whitehall 4259).

The Robert Mayer Concerts for Children, also at 11 a.m. at the Central Hall, will be held on October 16, November 6, December 11, February 5, February 26, March 19, and April 2. Applicants for tickets should write to the Robert Mayer Concerts for Children, 3 Lombard St, London E.C.3.

MODERNISING PORTLAND

THE peninsula of Portland, long famous for its stone quarries, is to undergo developments as a naval base. Already important as a centre for the training of submarine crews and for the instruction of men engaged in the detection of underwater craft, it is to be enlarged and adapted for modern requirements. As one of our bulwarks, Portland was called into existence by Henry the Eighth, and during the Civil War it was held successively by King and Parliament.

When Penguins Were Giants

A NEW discovery of penguin fossils, perhaps 30 million years old, has been made in a quarry at a cement works at Burnside in the South Island of New Zealand. The bones were found by quarrymen and have been handed to the leader of a party from the Dunedin Naturalists' Field Club.

The quarry was explored, and Professor B. J. Marples, of Otago University College, found fossils in a block of marl, from which cement is made. They were approximately the same age as some which he had previously found in another area.

Others of the same size and age have also been sent to Professor Marples by the British Museum for identification and description. These were recovered from Graham Land in 1946.

Professor Marples described the largest foot bone as being one of the biggest discovered, and he was also pleased with the condition of the thigh and shin bones. The leg is the only one of its type he has complete.

The bones discovered at Burnside and Graham Land are half as big again as the corresponding bones of the largest known penguin today.

LUXURY HOTEL FOR OLD FOLK

A LUXURIOUS hotel in Dundee has just been acquired as a home for old folk by the trustees of Mr Alexander Moncur, a manufacturer who left most of his £800,000 estate to charity. In this splendidly-equipped home there is room for 40 residents, each with a separate room fitted with hot and cold water. An endowment fund of £10,000 is to be created to help to maintain the home.

Cunarder's New Colours

THE 34,000-ton Cunard liner Caronia is to be painted in special colours as a tribute to Princess Elizabeth, who launched the vessel last October. The hull will be of different shades of green, divided by a dark green ribbon line. Above the line will be eau-de-nil, the colour of the dress the Princess was wearing. Below the line will be light green. Cunard liners usually have a black hull and red underbody. The Caronia is now nearly complete at Clydebank.

Young Peace Builders

THE Quest, the organisation which seeks to promote world peace in the spirit of Christian knighthood, has started a Junior Branch. Boys and girls who join this Children's Quest will take part in pageants, processions, plays, and so on, and thus help to turn people's minds to the urgent need for a Common Law of Humanity and the security of human rights.

Last August the Quest—as the C.N. noted—organised a big pageant procession in London. Young people who can afford to take a mounted part as knights or ladies in future pageants of this sort can obtain riding instruction from the Quest Riding Club, membership of which costs £2 per annum and five shillings for the hiring of a horse. Training will also be provided for young Companions in acting, recitation, and singing.

As a Companion of the Quest a boy or girl subscribes one shilling a year. Inquiries about this new Children's Branch of The Quest should be sent to the Secretary, People's Trust Association Limited, 5 Endsleigh Place, London, W.C.1.



Harvest Girl

People all over the country lent a hand with the harvesting, and here we see a young girl student busy on a Gloucestershire farm.



A Ride Round the Zoo

Kie, the two-year-old Malay bear at the London Zoo, is a keen pillion-rider and thoroughly enjoys his daily run on the back of his keeper's motor-cycle.

New Birds at the New Grounds

By train and ocean liner, 53 wild waterfowl have travelled from Canada to the wonderful aviary of the Severn Wildfowl Trust at the New Grounds, near Slimbridge, which the CN described not long ago.

The birds are a gift from the Delta Water Fowl Research Station, Manitoba. Altogether, 150 wild geese, duck, and swans were brought from Canada by Colonel Niall Rankin, a well-known naturalist, who has taken the remainder to his uninhabited islands off the west coast of Scotland, where he has established bird sanctuaries.

Their two-week journey must have been a bewildering experience for these birds, accustomed to roam freely over the vast wild regions of Canada. Yet only three of them, blue-winged teal, died on the journey, and Mr Peter

Scott, of the Severn Wildfowl Trust, told the CN that all the newcomers at the New Grounds are in excellent condition with fine plumage.

Among them are two pairs of whistling swans. This swan is white and about the same size and as graceful as the tame swans that adorn our rivers; but, unlike these, it does not believe that silence is golden.

Other interesting members of the Canadian party at New Grounds are a western form of the Canada goose, and two Philippine ducks, extremely rare birds—the first ever brought to this country.

The new arrivals make a splendid addition to this collection of 400 waterfowl of 67 different species, which is believed to be the best of its kind in the world.

WHERE THE ROMANS BATHED

DIGGERS in the bomb-cleared area of Canterbury have found the imposing remains of the public baths of Durovernum, as the Romans called their city before the invading Saxons renamed it Cantwarabyrig—the Borough of the Men of Kent.

The discovery was made under the cellars of what had been the Royal Fountain Hotel. The foundations of these public baths of 1700 years ago show that there stood here in those days a massive stone building probably of two storeys and with walls that here and there were more than five feet thick.

Like other Roman public baths, these corresponded to a modern Turkish bath which provides hot rooms to make people perspire. The Roman hot room was called a caldarium and had a thin floor supported on pillars made of tiles. This space, or hypocaust, was heated by hot air from a furnace, and it is the hypocaust that has been exposed at Canterbury.

The Romans, apparently, did not use soap in their public baths, but after perspiring in the hot room they had their bodies scraped with a sickle-shaped instrument called a strigil, after which they sponged themselves down. Next they liked to

cool off with a cold plunge, and the cold plunge bath at Canterbury is 13 feet 6 inches long and 10 feet wide.

These excavations will doubtless enable archaeologists to construct a fascinating picture of Roman Durovernum. It seems that the centre of the Roman city was round the present Guildhall, and that on the east side of the public baths stood dwelling houses in pleasant gardens.

Girl Pilots in Camp

Enjoying a rest between flying and other duties at Elstree Aerodrome, where they are spending a fortnight in camp, are these two girls who recently won their "wings" through a Women's Junior Air Corps scholarship scheme. The other two girls who qualified as pilots can be seen in the background preparing to "take-off."



Homer's Wealthy Corinth

A FIFTY-YEAR search for a place in Greece mentioned by Homer has just met with its first success.

Homer, in the Iliad, speaks of "wealthy Corinth" and says that "Polydus, wealthy and brave" had a house there. In listing Agamemnon's forces for the siege of Troy Corinth is grouped with Mycenae and other towns. But excavations of over fifty years had not given one trace of Homer's "wealthy Corinth," or of occupation in the second millennium B.C.

Now, however, a quantity of pottery of Mycenaean date, found on the edge of the later Corinth market place indicates a site inhabited at that time.

This discovery has been made by Dr Saul Wenberg of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and vindicates the 53 years of excavations by the Americans.

This Mycenaean pottery is a costly product of the potters of that time, and its existence gives for the first time confirmation of Homer's "wealthy Corinth."

Their Very Own Hall

WHAT is believed to be the first permanent hall built by villagers in this country is being erected at Tickton in Yorkshire. It is a communal effort to arrest the drift of young people to the towns and to develop local welfare and culture organisations.

So far the good folk of Tickton have paid for everything themselves, but the Ministry of Education arranged for a grant and for volunteers from the International Voluntary Service for Peace to help with the work. There are thirteen of these volunteers from other lands, including an ex-officer of the German army, and they are living under canvas. Unesco has sponsored this little camp as a contribution towards international understanding and friendship.

INTELLIGENT DUCKS

MR A. S. PARTON, a Middlesex poultry-keeper, is a very great believer in kindness to animals. From experience he has learned that ducks, especially, appreciate kindness. They are intelligent and respond quickly to conversation—more so than hens. Young ducks can be tamed and encouraged to lay by talking to them gently. Happy ducks lay many more eggs than frightened or unhappy birds.

The Editor's Table

WORLD'S HOPE

ONCE again the eyes of the world are turned to Paris, where the United Nations begins its General Assembly. Coming back from the New World to the Old the Assembly is a visible reminder of the common interests of mankind, and of how much the world's peoples need the power and hope which the United Nations can provide.

It is easy to be cynical about the United Nations. It does not seem to make much progress, and round its discussion-tables at Lake Success there has been much frustration. But the task of building a new-world is not easy; tact, patience, understanding, and tolerance are needed—and they are not always forthcoming.

THE conflicting trends which have arisen in the world's life are stronger and deeper than men have ever before had to deal with in international affairs. These new trends affect not only statesmen and governments, but the peoples themselves. There are new powers everywhere, and to harness them for peaceful living and righteous causes is the aim of the United Nations.

There is much bitterness in the world today. How could it be otherwise with so many millions homeless and seemingly forgotten, and with so much misery and desolation in countries formerly happy and prosperous? But hope springs eternal, and mankind still dreams of progress and has visions of fair and better days to come.

Here, then, is the task of the United Nations at Paris: to pass on to the whole human family all those things of good report for its encouragement, and with resolution plan to rid the world from the threat of war.

ONE big fact stands out as the United Nations gather. There is as yet no break in the ranks, however strained the times may be. Those who freed the world from tyranny in 1945 are still together round the conference table. This is the great hope for the world; and to that hope we must all hold, believing that the good in man will yet triumph over the bad, and that right will win its victory in peace as it did in war.

AMERICA TO BRITAIN

WHILE the manners, while the arts,
That mould a nation's soul,
Still cling around our hearts,
Between let ocean roll,
Our joint communion breaking
with the sun:
Yet, still, from either beach,
The voice of blood shall reach,
More audible than speech,
"We are one!"

Washington Allston

JUST AN IDEA

As John Gay wrote, *Learning by study must be won; 'twas ne'er entailed from sire to son.*

GREAT DAYS

THIS week, when we are remembering the climax of the Battle of Britain, it is strange to recall that most of the millions of eye-witnesses in south-east England did not know it was one of the decisive battles of the war until it was all over.

Even those eye-witnesses saw little but the pattern of white vapour trails in the sunny September skies. Children dived under their desks during lessons, sirens became irksome in office and workshop—but the world outside our shores knew the full significance of it all, and held its breath while The Few won their immortal victory.

A FRENCHMAN HONOURS OXFORD

A WONDERFUL gift of £1,500,000 has been made to Oxford University by a Frenchman, a millionaire ship-owner, who does not wish his name to be known.

He wants most of this vast sum to be used for establishing a post-graduate college—a college for students who have obtained their degrees. This college is to have 51 students of whom 17 are to be French. He also wishes that one-sixth of the money shall be used for providing living quarters in the existing colleges for between 50 and 60 additional students, one-third of them French.

One splendid result of his princely endowment will be to bind still closer the cultural ties between our two countries.

Our Friend the Dog

THE Almighty, who gave the dog to be companion of our pleasures and our toils, hath invested him with a nature noble and incapable of deceit. He forgets neither friend nor foe, remembers, and with accuracy, both benefit and injury. He hath a share of man's intelligence but no share of man's falsehood.

Sir Walter Scott

Under the E



PETER PUCK
WANTS TO KNOW

If people are taken
aback at an affront

AN MP is taking his constituents to see how a farm works. We thought it was the farmer.

AN athlete's life can be expensive. He runs up bills.

A MAN says he has been taking chairs at meetings for forty years. Ought to have a good few by now.

A FILM star says she made her first film as a joke. Did anybody see it?

HOLLYWOOD is scared by our film boom. Hope it is only a report.

THINGS SAID

OTHER we must use more muscle or more brain, and am, in favour of more brain. would rather see the introduction of new methods and new machinery than longer hours of work. *Sir Stafford Cripps*

the long run it is ideas that rule; not things, nor yet vice. *Lord Samuel*

is an easy task to point to the errors and shortcomings of parliaments, but the nations which have lived through their misadventures know that, when parliaments functioned, irreparable mistakes and insane decisions which ruin a nation were avoided. *Count Sforza, of Italy*

THE United Nations has a solid record of unspectacular successes. *Deputy Speaker, House of Commons*

THE United Kingdom is still for us and many other countries the heart and centre of the economic world. *Australian Premier*

REGARD the vitality of the British Press as essential to the continuance of our way of life in this country. *New York Times publisher*

Working Together

or long ago 50 German Evangelical churchwomen and 30 German Roman Catholic women lived together in England on a visit of study under the auspices of the Christian Reconstruction in Europe, and The Lord of the Spirit. These 80 German Christian women stayed together at the Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green, Surrey. This was a hopeful event. One of the most tragic aspects of our Western civilisation for a long time has been the rift between the two great divisions of the Christian Faith; the Protestant and the Catholic. When they begin to overcome their mutual distrust, and to work together, even in small groups, there is rejoicing in Heaven.

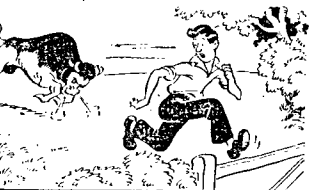
Cor's Table

OME people cannot remember the names of flowers. Get off the table.

is time the average boy was given a chance to learn rowing. What he really needs is a boat.

STRIKE is seldom about what it seems to be about. But it is about.

THESE days there is a lot of horseriding among children. Hope they get out of the way.



ANY a youth wants to run faster than anyone before him. Or anything behind him.

Dogs on the Road

A CAMPAIGN to reduce the number of road accidents caused by dogs, and to save the lives of dogs, has been started by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, working with the RSPCA and the National Canine Defence League.

Last year 60,000 dogs were killed or injured on the roads, and they were involved in 1600 accidents in which persons were killed or injured.

The real solution of the problem is gently and patiently to train dogs to be obedient, and not to allow them to stray on the roads. Dog-owners are also being urged to exercise their dogs where there is little or no traffic and to keep them on leads in busy streets.

Motorists, too, are being warned to treat the presence of a loose dog in the road as a danger signal.

EASING THE LOAD

LOVERS of man's patient slave, the horse, will congratulate Our Dumb Friends' League on producing a device for easing the labour of horses towing canal barges. A horse walking along a tow-path drawing a barge works under the difficulty of not being in front of his load, but to one side of it. This throws a heavy strain on one of the horse's hind legs, making him walk all the time with a tiring sideways motion.

The apparatus of Our Dumb Friends' League distributes the load so that the horse can walk normally. It is sad to record, however, that the League has not so far been able to persuade barge-owners to use this humane device. Why are some people so unimaginative in the way they treat their animals?

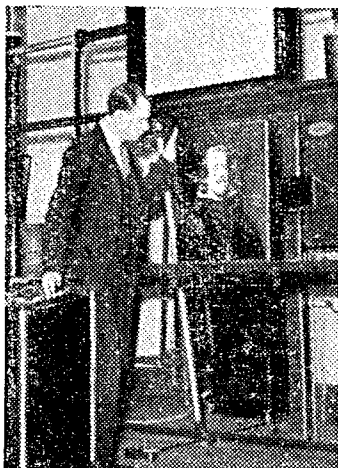
Amid the Silence of the Forest

THE groves were God's first temples. Ere man learned to hew the shaft, and lay the architrave, And spread the roof above them — ere he framed The lofty vault, to gather and roll back The sound of anthems; in the darkling wood, Amid the cool and silence, he knelt down, And offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks And supplication. For his simple heart Might not resist the sacred influences, Which, from the stilly twilight of the place, And from the grey old trunks, that high in heaven Mingled their mossy boughs, and from the sound Of the invisible breath, that swayed at once All their green tops, stole over him, and bowed His spirit with the thought of boundless power And inaccessible majesty.

W. C. Bryant

WORKERS' PARADE

A C N series illustrating some of the varied ways in which the people of Britain perform their daily tasks.



In the laboratory of the National Gallery this expert is examining a picture by X-rays before it is scientifically cleaned.

FOOTBALL IN DENMARK

ON Sunday next at Copenhagen a team of Danish footballers will meet England's best eleven for the first time in history. England and Denmark have previously met on six occasions, the last match being at Wembley a few weeks ago, when the Danes won 5-3 to gain third place in the Olympic Soccer Tournament; but these games were between teams of amateurs.

The Danes have no professional football, but their best amateurs, it is expected, will more than hold their own against the cream of our professional players.

Denmark and England met in the finals of the 1908 and 1912 Olympic Games Soccer tournaments, our own amateurs winning on each occasion. A member of those two Danish teams was Nils Middleboe, a grand all-round sportsman who, in later years, became a regular member of the Chelsea team. English football so impressed him that on his return to Denmark he arranged for prominent players from the Football League clubs to coach Danish Soccer teams. The 1948 Olympic side was coached by Englishmen.

Thus has Danish football been moulded on English lines, and the results of our tutors' efforts will be apparent in the match to be played at Copenhagen.

When Two Gallant Soldiers Met and Saved the Peace

ON September 21, exactly half a century ago, the world witnessed, in what was called "the Fashoda Incident," an event that for a brief space threatened the friendship of France and Britain.

The latest maps are sought in vain for Fashoda—Kodok is its modern name. Fashoda, then a mudflat amid White Nile swamps in the Sudan, 470 miles south of Khartoum, survives in name as a monument to the restraint and wisdom of two heroes—the French Major (later General) Jean Baptiste Marchand, and our own Lord Kitchener, then Sir Herbert Kitchener, with the laurels of his great victory at Omdurman fresh on his brow. The meeting of these two men, with its consequences, is one of the romances of history.

Marchand left France in 1896 on a secret military mission to the Nile Valley, where France had neither possessions nor interest, but desired both. He made a magnificent march across Africa from the Atlantic coast, scaling mountains, crossing torrid deserts, and surviving the attacks of both disease and savages. At length, reaching the Sobat, he put together the far-carried sections of a little steamer, and steamed down this tributary to the Nile and so on to mosquito-infested Fashoda. He arrived with his force reduced to seven French officers and 80 Senegalese Negroes; he hoisted the French flag.

Clash of Policies

Meanwhile, rumours of this expedition having reached the ears of the British Government, much alarm was felt here that France was committed to an imperialist policy in Africa, which would clash with British and Egyptian plans and might lead to war.

Our Foreign Under-Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, had some years earlier made it perfectly plain that French claims to sovereignty over any Nile territory would be regarded as an unfriendly act.

Such was the position, then, when news came to Kitchener at Omdurman that a small French military mission had established itself at Fashoda and was claiming possession of the territory.

Kitchener, in close communication with Prime Minister Lord Salisbury, had his instructions

for dealing with such a situation as this, and he decided to go to Fashoda himself. He had big forces at his disposal; but it was tact that was needed—in ample measure.

He reached Fashoda on September 21, 1898, and there found the French flag flying, implying French sovereignty over an area where Anglo-Egyptian influence was paramount. Marchand, in reply to Kitchener's friendly representations, courteously but firmly declined either to withdraw from Fashoda or to lower the Tricolour flying proudly over it.

Amicable Discussion

The discussion that followed between the two men was the very pattern of firmness, diplomacy, and stately good fellowship. These two great soldiers understood and respected each other. Each was carrying out what he deemed his duty to his country; each realised the awful consequences of one false step or hasty action.

In the end, Kitchener having given orders for the Egyptian flag to be hoisted, it was agreed that Marchand should remain at Fashoda pending instructions from the French Government. It was even agreed that he should use the British telegraph to communicate with Paris. Leaving behind a token force of British and Egyptian troops, Kitchener returned to Omdurman and reported to the British Government.

Danger grew when the discussion was transferred to Paris and London; but the amicable spirit of the two leaders ultimately prevailed, and France, compensated elsewhere, withdrew her Nile Valley claims. The Fashoda incident was ended.

It had taken Kitchener 12 years to scheme and conquer his way to Omdurman and Khartoum; Marchand had been 27 months on his course before this dramatic meeting. Never did destiny more strangely or more surely impel two men across the world to meet in a continent to which both were alien, and, so meeting, save a war that one violent word by either might well have let loose.



THIS ENGLAND

A flock of sheep is driven into the fields near Ullswater in the Lake District

Tough Old Tom of Oxford

GREAT TOM, the seven-ton bell at Christ Church, Oxford, which for many years has been rung 101 times at five minutes past nine every evening is silent.

Recently, the bell-ringer had just pulled the 71st stroke when he heard a crash in the belfry above him, and it was found that the ancient bell had added another to its tally of broken clappers.

In days gone by the 101 strokes of this mighty bell were the signal for the closing of all the college gates in Oxford, 101 being the number of the original undergraduates at Christ Church; but for a long time now the bell has only been tolled every evening to keep up the tradition.

Ever since 1545 Great Tom has been polishing off clappers or getting itself cracked in the effort. For it was in 1545 that Tom was brought from Osney Abbey and hung in the steeple of Saint Frideswide's Church, which is now Oxford Cathedral. During the rest of that century Great Tom broke clapper after clapper, keeping the smiths busy casting new ones. But in 1612 Tom was given a clapper that was too tough for it, and the old bell itself had to be recast, and yet again in 1626. Five years later, however, he got his own back, and a timid new clapper took its place inside the metal throat that is five feet nine inches deep.

In 1680 Great Tom was re-cast for the fifth time, and not long afterwards shifted from the cathedral to Wren's magnificent Tom Tower, where for over 250 years it has continued to be rough on clappers.

SPARE-TIME TASK

BRITAIN'S longest model railway track will be opened shortly at Sheldon, near Birmingham. For two-and-a-half years members of the Birmingham Society of Model Engineers have been laying the track in their spare time. Designed by two surveyor members, the track is more than 1000 feet long and is built on a nine-inch-wide embankment of concrete blocks.

Steps to Sporting Fame



One of the inspiring figures in British sport today is Wilfred Wooller, of Glamorgan, who was born at Colwyn Bay 35 years ago.



Height 6 feet 2 inches, weight 14 stone, Wooller was awarded Rugby and cricket blues while at Cambridge. A magnificent three-quarter, he played in 18 international matches for Wales.

Wilfred Wooller



Taken prisoner at the fall of Java in 1942, he was missing for eighteen months, but returned safely to succeed the late Maurice Turnbull, who was killed in the war, as captain of Glamorgan.



Playing with perfect team spirit, Wooller's men won the 1948 cricket championship. Wilfred retired from Rugby two years ago, but retains his interest in the game as a reporter.

The Wonders of Birds on the Wing

PEOPLE in this country have only recently begun to "stagger" holidays and journeys to and from work. But the birds have been "staggering" their comings and goings for countless thousands of years; they are doing it now, every day, at this very moment.

The air at this time of year is thick from time to time with crowding migrants winging their way to the winter warmth of southern Europe, and of Africa and Asia. This huge and long-lasting exodus, begun in August with the adult cuckoos, has continued ever since; and it will not cease until this summer's young cuckoos, unguided in trackless air, leave us in late October.

These migrations have mysterious features, and observers learn new things about them every year. Some of the birds that are now going, or have already gone, have no choice; there is neither food nor warmth enough to keep them alive here during the winter.

Hazardous Journeys

There are also birds like the lapwing, of which hosts remain with us during the winter. Those that remain here may be caught by deadly winter conditions like those of early 1947; those that go risk an experience like that of a swarm of lapwings—leg-rings showed to have come from Cumberland—which 20 years ago alighted in Newfoundland alive, after having been blown across the Atlantic.

With pinching winter want at home, or frosty gales that may prevent them from finishing their journeys, birds have grave risks to face. If conditions did not average out to their advantage, however, Nature would long since have modified the scheme.

Migration leads to astonishing examples of co-operation and contrivance. Great aircraft carriers are a modern device; birds have for ages untold had their carriers. On migration the goldcrest, our tiniest bird, makes larger birds, like owls, his carriers, mounting and clinging to them while the miles are winged away.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GREAT ARCTIC ISLAND

DENMARK is to offer Greenland a measure of self-government and greater economic independence. These facts, plus the breaking down during the war of the Arctic island's traditional isolation, have turned the spotlight on a country which can be regarded as one of the least-known places in the whole world.

In the Meadows

The geographical description of Greenland is fairly well-known. It is a huge island of 840,000 square miles, mostly within the Arctic Circle and more than three-quarters covered by perpetual ice. What is less known is the type of vegetable, animal, and human life which exists there. Few people would believe that in some of the low-lying stretches are meadows with a surprising variety of flowers, that in places there are heather moors with such plants as the crowberry, the Alpine rose, and the dwarf birch, and that in the south are vegetable gardens not unlike those in any London suburb. Yet such is the case.

It is also amazing to learn that this seemingly barren land is the home of as many as

3000 species of animals. There are no reptiles or frogs, but other forms of animal life are well represented.

The musk ox, a type of sheep, is perhaps the most familiar Greenland mammal, and the polar bear and the arctic wolf are other important inhabitants of Greenland, though they are not a daily sight. There are some 200 species of birds, 100 species of fish, and various types of whales and seals around the shores.

Greenland's population is about 22,000, a few hundred being Europeans and the rest Eskimos. The native people are descendants of Eskimos who journeyed to Greenland from America about A.D. 900. They entered Greenland from the North, the most difficult and inhospitable part of the island, and spread southwards.

European Influence

The Europeans began to arrive in Greenland about the same time, but proper colonisation started only in the early 18th century. Today their influence upon Greenland's life is pronounced. The Danes, who now govern Greenland, have induced most Eskimos to live in regular

wooden or brick houses with standard fittings. But water supplies and drainage are still primitive. Lighting is mostly by petroleum lamps, but a number of settlements have electric power stations. In the larger places where Danish officials and merchants live there are hospitals and churches and up-to-date schools and commercial buildings.

The trouble with all plans for developing Greenland is that every piece of machinery and all supplies other than locally-grown food must be imported at a great cost.

On Arctic Air Routes

Nevertheless, there have been considerable developments in recent years, particularly since the Danish-American Agreement of 1941, which gave the US rights "to construct, maintain, and operate such landing-fields, seaplane facilities, and radio and meteorological installations" necessary for the defence of Greenland, against aggression. And even greater developments there are bound to be, for Greenland's position astride the Arctic air routes means that one day it will be a very important country indeed.

Molière's Amusing Story of THE IMAGINARY INVALID, Told in Pictures

M. Argan, a rich man who fancied himself ill though there was really nothing the matter with him, wanted his

daughter Angélique to marry a doctor. His wife, Beline, Angélique's stepmother, hoped he would send Angélique

into a convent, so that she herself might inherit all his wealth. Argan has just told his daughter to marry the doctor.



Angélique begged for time to think the matter over. "Marriage is a chain which should never be imposed on a heart by force," she said. Beline interposed: "Perhaps she has some other inclination in her head," for she suspected that Angélique loved Cléante, and knew that Argan would be furious if he found this out. Meanwhile, Argan grew very impatient at his daughter's hesitation.



"I would not marry a husband except really to love him," Angélique retorted to her stepmother. "There are others, Madame, who only marry to enrich themselves through the death of their husbands." Beline was furious at this remark, but as Angélique left the room, Argan exclaimed angrily: "You must marry this gentleman in four days' time or go into a convent!" The "invalid" was very agitated.



Beline, who always pretended a great love for her husband, urged him not to get into a passion; it was so bad for his poor heart. "I would not force her to marry at all," she said. "I know very well what I would do," meaning, of course, that she would shut her up in a convent. When Beline had gone, Argan said to the doctors: "There's a woman that loves me, you wouldn't believe how much!"



Later, Argan's brother Béralde called with the intention of persuading Argan to let Angélique marry Cléante. He began by suggesting that Argan's wife was not really fond of him. "We can soon prove how fondly she loves him," artfully said Toinette, the maid. "She is coming now. Stretch yourself out and pretend to be dead, M. Argan. Your brother will be convinced when he sees her grief!"

How Will Beline Behave When She Thinks Her Husband Dead? See Next Week's Instalment

Children's Gifts to the Zoo

By Our Own Correspondent

SCHOOLCHILDREN continue in a small way to help in stocking the London Zoo, as may be seen from a glance at the menagerie's latest "arrivals" list. On it, several of the donors are young people. In most cases, of course, the "gift" is some pet for which its owner, for one reason or another—perhaps because he has "outgrown" it, or is leaving home for boarding school—wishes to find a new home. Among the latest newcomers, for example, is a scorpion mud-terrapin contributed by Jeremy Cater, a Putney schoolboy, who has had this interesting South American water-tortoise for several years. In this case, the owner happened to have two of these terrapins, but decided to part with one because, as he told officials, his pets were "always fighting." The gift was a welcome one because the Zoo, at the moment, has no other terrapin of this species.

The Helpless Gull

Not all these newcomers, however, are "ex-pets." Several were acquired accidentally, such as the immature gull brought to the Gardens the other day by a Beddington (Surrey) schoolboy, B. Madderley. He arrived at the menagerie's offices carrying the bird in a hatbox, and an unusual story he had to tell. As he explained to an official, while holidaying in the Isle of Wight he was out one afternoon climbing the cliffs when he saw some local lads throwing stones at the bird, which was sitting helpless on a rock.

Remonstrating with the offenders, young Madderley rescued the bird, not without some personal risk, and took care of it for the rest of his holiday, hand-feeding it on bits of fish.

The new arrival, which officials think is a young herring gull, has been put in the Western Aviary with some francolins (grouse-like birds) with whom it seems to get along quite well. Although, fortunately, none the worse for its experience on the Isle of Wight cliffs, it is still too young to feed naturally, so for the present the bird is being hand fed by Keeper R. Humphrys. Later, when the "foundingling" is able to fend for itself, it will join the Zoo's other sea-birds in the Southern Aviary, and will in all probability enjoy a long and happy life in the Gardens.

Bird Mimics

Other bird newcomers which are likely to attract a good deal of attention are a pair of piping crows, once the pets of an Australian youth club. The birds, which were brought home from the East recently by one of the Zoo collectors, have a melodious, flute-like whistle. But they are also quick to mimic any whistle they may hear; and more than once one of the keepers, idly whistling a tune as he went about his duties, has paused on hearing from the piping crows' cage an almost exact copy of the ditty he was rendering.

The Zoo is always glad to exhibit unusual and out-of-the-way birds, of course, but those which, like these piping crows, can make visitors laugh are naturally doubly welcome.

C. H.

CANADA'S GREAT CENTURY

PROUD, prosperous, and happy, Canada has issued a new four-cent stamp which, available on October 1, commemorates the 100th anniversary of her achievement of responsible government. The grant by the British Government of this right meant the beginning of that independence which has made the Dominion so virile a power in world affairs.

At one side of the stamp is a portrait of Queen Victoria, in whose name Canada was helped to her feet and self-reliance from the cradle of dependence and insignificance. At the other side of the stamp is a portrait of her great-grandson, King George the Sixth, who has travelled throughout the magnificent Dominion, with all its strength and riches, and seen for himself what a century of freedom has brought about in that great land.

Achieved after many a crisis, each threatening an angry dissolution of the partnership with Britain, the setting up of a self-governing Canada furnished an ideal on which the whole British Commonwealth came later to be modelled.

Wolfe's victory on the Plains of Abraham was only the beginning. When French and British began their joint career in Canada, the British numbered only an eleventh of the population. The American Revolution, that cost the colonies now included in the USA, and so was the end of the First British Empire, drove a great number of loyalists from the victorious American States into Canada, which in 1791 was divided into Upper Canada, mainly British, and Lower Canada, with a population almost entirely French. The British were Protestants and political reformers, the French were Catholics and they were also averse to change.

Early measures taken by the British Parliament at home gave to both provinces a system of government less responsible than self-government. With British

PRISONER & HERO

THE story of how a British soldier gave his life in trying to save an Austrian child in 1944 has just been revealed by the discovery of his grave in the village cemetery at Pottenstein, Lower Austria. The grave had been tended by the villagers.

The soldier was William Edward Bishop, who is believed to have lived in Worcester. He was captured by the German army in 1944, and while working with a party of war prisoners on the banks of the River Triesting he saw two small children, brother and sister, struggling in the water.

Without hesitation he dived in and brought the boy to the bank. He then entered the water again to save the girl, but the swift current swept them both away and they were drowned. Now the body of this brave soldier has been re-buried in the British Empire Cemetery at Klagenfurt.

IN THE FUNNEL

A SHIP's funnel is the last place where most of us would expect to find the captain's cabin; but this is where the captain of Britain's latest luxury cargo liner is housed.

The Silverplane, 10,700 tons, has two funnels, the forward one being a dummy. The space inside provides room for the captain's quarters, and for the wireless room and radio officer's cabin.

This liner, built at Sunderland for the Silver Line, sailed from the Wear recently on her maiden voyage to New Orleans.

emigrants' progressive political opinions flowing in there were constant causes of friction, with rebellion on both British and French sides, though with different objects. Alarmed lest there should arise another revolution by her colonies in the New World, Britain sent out Lord Durham as Governor General. Within six months he was forced by intrigues at home to resign, but he had learned much. Soon after his return he presented a magnificent report urging the union of the two provinces and insisting that Canada could only be saved to the Empire by the grant of responsible self-government.

The man who gave effect to the report was Durham's son-in-law, Lord Elgin, whose first years as Governor General were by no means easy. Both his wish and his instructions were that the people of Canada should govern themselves. He held it to be his duty to see that their decisions, taken in their own parliament, had the force of law. The result was that he and the British Government were abused for a certain measure which was passed by the Canadians themselves. His life was threatened, and a mob burned down the parliamentary buildings at Montreal.

Lord Elgin's refusal to veto a measure passed by a French majority in the Canadian Assembly was endorsed, after full debate by both Houses of Parliament at Westminster. And so what we may call the Second British Empire was wisely guided past the rocks on which the First Empire had foundered.

Want to Buy a Snake?

If the people of Australia want to buy a snake, or a blue snail, or a whale in the near future they may find that the price has increased a little. For these are just a few of the 30,000 items controlled during the war to prevent black-market trading that are to be de-controlled shortly.

We do not know who would want to buy a whale or a blue snail—no one seems to know how they came to be on the list—but there is evidently a market for snakes. The price was officially controlled during the war at 5s per foot after someone was found selling them at 15s per foot!

CLANSMEN SING

SCOTLAND'S great festival of song and poetry in Gaelic, the Mod, is to be held this year in Glasgow from September 28 to October 1. There are 1560 competitors, and the Bard will be crowned at the grand concert.

One of the competitors in Mod is Miss Jean MacLeod of Toronto, who, although she has never before been in Scotland, can speak Gaelic fluently. She has delighted Scottish audiences in Canadian cities with her singing and is travelling 3000 miles to the Mod hoping to emulate her mother, who at the Dingwall Mod of 1905 won the gold medal for singing. Another competitor, Mrs Cameron Robertson, is coming from Khartoum.

Throughout the world, there are 20 million people who claim to be of Scottish descent.

LING FO & FIZZ
THE FUNNY FIZZERS.
"RADIO QUIZ"

CAN YOU DRINK IT?
YES!
IS IT NICE?
VERY!

SOUNDS LIKE
LING FO-FIZZ

IT IS LING FO-FIZZ

THERE'S NO QUESTION!
LING FO-FIZZ IS GRAND.

Strawberry and lemon varieties...
you add water that's all... and
sugar to taste! Buy LING FO-FIZZ
from your grocer or sweet shop.

LING FO-FIZZ
THE SOFT-DRINK POWDER
JOSEPH LINGFORD & SON, LTD., BISHOP AUCKLAND
COUNTY DURHAM.

FULL SIZE MATCH FOOTBALL

Unpolished
FULL CHROME LEATHER
18 PANELS
First Quality Rubber Bladder.
Leather Laced.
Extra Strong Stitching.

29/6 Goods reserved on small deposit, delivered when paid for.

EACH. Including Carriage & Packing Money Back Guarantee with Every Order.

RIDGWAY STORES (Dept. C N)
GROSVENOR ST., MANCHESTER, 1.

MORE STAMP BARGAINS

Here are some more special offers of stamp packets at bargain prices. This is a great opportunity to fill up those spaces in your collection.

10 diff. CROATIA	...	3d.
15 diff. KENYA	...	2/0
25 diff. INDIA	...	1/0
15 diff. COLOMBIA	...	1/6
12 diff. AIRMAILS	...	2/6
10 diff. MALAYA	...	1/6
200 diff. ALL WORLD	...	3/6
6 diff. MOZAMBIQUE CO.	...	1/0
1937	...	1/0
7 diff. STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	...	1/6
21 diff. ITALY (Democracy)	...	2/0
10 diff. PALESTINE	...	1/6
45 diff. GREAT BRITAIN	...	2/0

or the 12 packets containing 376 stamps for 19/6 including postage.

Sunnies are limited so order promptly and ask for a selection of our World Famous Approval Sheets.

ERRINGTON & MARTIN (Dept. 485),
South Hackney, London, E.9.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

A GAME OF
TABLE SOCCER-SUBBUTEO

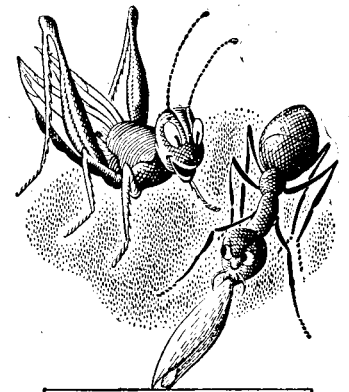
THE REPLICA OF ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.
Played with 22 miniature men, ball and goals. All the thrills of real Football! Dribbling, corner and penalty kicks, offside, goal saves, injuries, etc.

NO DICE-BLOWING-CARDS OR BOARD Victory or defeat depends upon the skill of the player instead of by the shake of a dice or the turn of a card. Send 3d. stamp for full details and order form to:

P. A. ADOLPH, 17, The Lodge,
Langton Green, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST BOOKSHOP
FOYLES
FOR BOOKS
New and secondhand books on every subject.
119-125 CHARING CROSS RD LONDON WC2
Cerrard 5660 (16 lines) Open 9-6 (inc Sats)

ESOP-TO-DATE



THE ANT AND THE GRASSHOPPER

A happy-go-lucky Grasshopper one day beheld an Ant struggling with an ear of corn that it was dragging to its nest. The Grasshopper laughed the industrious insect to scorn, and went dancing and singing on his way. "You wait," said the Ant to himself. "The time is coming when you will be very envious of the store that I have put by for my future enjoyment. And I—how glad I shall be that I kept on saving!"

To-day's

Moral to this Savings Fable is :

When you see someone frittering away their money on things that don't last, you may well say to yourself, "How much cleverer to go on saving. For the time will come when my little store of Savings will enable me to buy something I really want."

NATIONAL SAVINGS STAMPS

Issued by the National Savings Committee.



THANKS GIRLS AND BOYS

Wouldn't you like to think that you had earned the thanks of some boy or girl whose childhood is not as happy as your own. Some boy or girl whose parents are not as kind as yours? We are sure you would. The best way to help is by joining the League of Pity.

Wear this fine badge and show you are helping to do a great work. Every member who gives 10/- is entitled to it. Why not write to the Director and ask him to send you full details?



Join the **L.O.P**
Junior Branch of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Victory House, Leicester Sq., London, W.C.2

THE BRAN TUB

NO PRAISE

"You must have a spotlessly clean kitchen," said the new customer to the restaurant manager.

"That's very good of you to say so, sir; but may I ask what makes you think that?"

"Well, everything I have had has tasted of soap."

SEA HORSE, OF COURSE

An old man who lived by the ocean,
Once swallowed a bottle of lotion,
He said, "Now, of course,
I shall look like a horse,
Though why, I have simply no notion."

What Town is This?

In the ball but not in the dance,
In the pose but not in the stance,
In the gloom but not in the dusk,
In the scent but not in the musk,
In the roll but not in the bread,
In the brain but not in the head.
Now rack your brain—pace back and forth,
And find this town that's in the north.

Answer next week

PARTY PEACE

Said Mr Smith to neighbour Jones
"My daughter and my niece,
For violin between them, have
Arranged a little piece."
Said Mr Jones, with heartfelt sigh,
"Will wonders never cease?
For months I've prayed your
daughter might
Arrange a little peace."

BEDTIME CORNER

Harry Plays Football!

HARRY was feeling down in the dumps. He did so want to play football, but John, his elder brother, and his friends laughed when he asked if he could join them.

"You're too small," they said. "You'll only get knocked down and hurt."

Harry wandered disconsolately round the garden, idly kicking a tennis ball. Then giving the ball a final kick, he turned to go indoors. But the ball hit a stone and shot over the wall into the next-door garden, where it was promptly retrieved by Tigger, the neighbour's terrier, who took it inside. Soon after-

wards Jack, who was about Harry's age, came out.

"Oh, so it's yours, is it?" he said as he saw Harry. "We wondered where it came from." He tossed the ball back and turned to go. Then he stopped.

"I say, you're just the person for our football team," he said. "Hop over and join in our game."

Harry followed him into the house, wondering how they were going to play football indoors. Then he saw the answer.

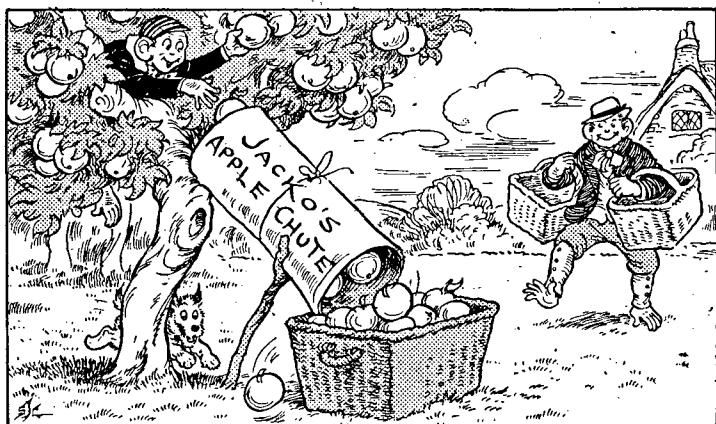
There was Jack's brother and sister seated at a table with a game of blow football.

THE HARVEST BALL

UNDER the yellow harvest moon, hard by the twisted thorn,
A Fairy Trumpeter sounds a note on a shining silver horn.
And the small wild-folk from far and near answer that silvery call,
For they know that the horn is summoning them to the fairies' Harvest Ball.
Rabbits and squirrels, hares and deer, creatures of every kind,
Over the heather and through the air, they come with the speed of the wind.
There neath the trees, they frolic and feast, in Fairy Rings of clover,
Till a blast from the trumpeter's silver horn announces the ball is over.



Jacko Earns a Reward



JACKO was passing the farm one day, when he noticed the farmer picking his apples. With visions of a grand feed in front of him, Jacko offered his services. He made use of a roll of old lino found nearby, and was soon hard at work picking the apples and rolling them down the improvised apple-chute, pausing now and again to munch a juicy apple. The farmer was delighted with his new assistant and rewarded him—with a basket of apples! Which, as Jacko afterwards told Chimp, was ripe reward!

FARMER GRAY EXPLAINS

A Remarkable Caterpillar. "What a monster!" exclaimed Ann, gazing at the huge, pinkish-coloured caterpillar. "We'll show it to Farmer Gray tomorrow," said Don, replacing the lid.

But, alas! in the morning the box was empty.

"It was about four inches long, and it had dark red marks on its back," Don told Farmer Gray.

"It was the caterpillar of a Goat Moth," answered the farmer. "They spend three years of their lives burrowing inside a tree, and they build a cocoon of wood chips and gum. It needs a tin to hold these caterpillars; they will eat their way out of a cardboard or wooden box."

Other Worlds

IN the evening Jupiter is in the south-west. In the morning Venus is in the south-east and Saturn low in the south-east.



The picture shows the Moon at 7.30 on Wednesday morning, September 22.

Hint to Writers

THERE was a certain amount of wisdom in this advice of Sidney Smith, the famous wit.

"In composing, as a general rule, run your pen through every other word you have written; you have no idea what vigour it will give to your style."

HE WALKED

BLACK: Lend me sixpence for my bus fare home.

White: Sorry, I've only got a half-crown.

Black: Oh, well, I'll take a taxi.

Children's Hour

BBC Programmes from Wednesday, September 22, to Tuesday, September 28

WEDNESDAY, 5.0 Paul's Tale. 5.15 Regional Round. N. Ireland. 5.0 The Giant Who Was Lonely. North, 5.0 The Adventures of Alfie; Books Worth Reading.

THURSDAY, 5.0 The Black Wherry; Songs of Scotland. North, 5.0 The Deserted Aerodrome (4); The Crusty Lobster. Welsh, 5.30 Slan Finds Out; Nature's Mischief Makers.

FRIDAY, 5.0 Sherlock Shrimp and Watson Winkle (3). 5.15 The Bedknob, the Bonfire, and the Broomstick (4).

SATURDAY, 5.0 Adventurers All (1). Midland, 5.0 Magazine; The Albert Webb Trio. Scottish, 5.0 We'd Like to Broadcast. West, 5.0 Ebby (6). 5.15 Once a Month. 5.45 Use Your Library.

SUNDAY, 5.0 Calendar. North, 5.0 A Visit to Lincoln. West, 5.0 Harvest Festival.

MONDAY, 5.0 A Child and a Pony in Kansas (4). 5.30 Records. 5.40 Congo River. N. Ireland, 5.30 The Prince and the Chimney Sweep (6); Songs. North, 5.30 Four in Hand; A Competition. Scottish, 5.30 Songs; The Scottish Zoo Man.

TUESDAY, 5.0 The Treasure Seekers (5). 5.20 Two Pianos. 5.40 Current Affairs. North, 5.0 Nursery Sing-Song; A Horace Hedgehog story; Forthcoming programmes: Current Affairs. Scottish, 5.0 Nursery Rhymes; The Day We Went to Oban.

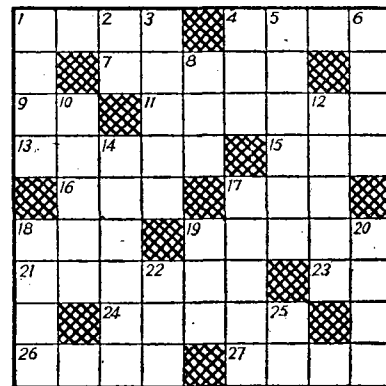
Cross Word Puzzle

Reading Across. 1 Baby's food. 4 A bill. 7 A fertile spot in the desert. 9 A river of Siberia. 11 Inhabitant of New England. 13 A wanderer. 15 A mischievous child. 16 A British swimming bird. 17 A unit of electric current (abbrev). 18 To blunder. 19 Conspires. 21 A slow movement in music. 23 Old form of you. 24 Folded-back part of a coat. 26 To pitch. 27 A seasoning.

Reading Down. 1 Earth's satellite. 2 Behold! 3 A Greenlandic fishing-boat. 4 Receptacle for corn. 5 He uses No 3 Down. 6 To retain. 8 Mournful. 10 A council table. 12 Without contents. 14 Wall paintings. 17 A bitter medicine. 18 Where the Sun rises. 19 A seed. 20 A chair. 22 An aeriform fluid. 25 French for the.

Answer next week

The Children's Newspaper, September 25, 1943



SO TO SPEAK

SAMMY SIMPLE says he hates people who pat him on the back to his face, and smack him in the eye behind his back.

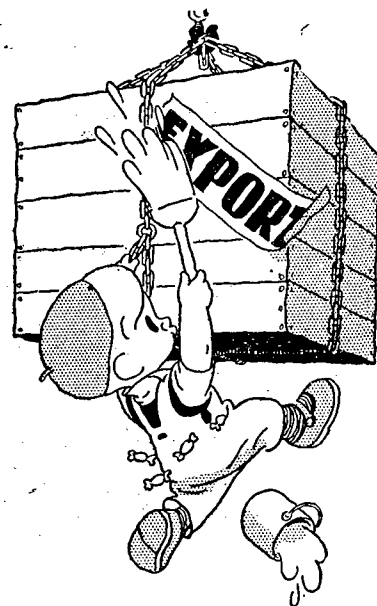
Pithy Proverb

SILENCE seldom does harm.

LAST WEEK'S ANSWER

What Town Is This?
Reading

BRITAIN'S NEED IS SPEED!



Sharps THE WORD FOR Toffee

EDWARD SHARP & SONS LTD. of Maidstone. "THE TOFFEE SPECIALISTS"

Five good things for a

CHILD'S COUGH

in ONE delicious spoonful

A spoonful of 'Pineate' Honey Cough-Syrup. Pure Honey eases the soreness. Pine and Peppermint oils soothe chest and lungs. Squill and Ipecac loosen phlegm. A dose of 'Pineate' often stops a bout of coughing and children LOVE it. Price 1/11 a bottle.

Pineate HONEY COUGH-SYRUP



EMPIRE INDEPENDENCE SET, FREE

Two Scarce, Colonial Commemoratives, absolutely free and POST FREE, to all Approval Applicants. Ceylon (illustrated), a large blue and black stamp, commemorating the new Dominion's Constitution; and INDIA, large, scarce, grey-green issue, dated 15th August, 1947, in honour of the new Dominion of INDIA. Both these historic issues are ABSOLUTELY FREE. Write to-day. Don't delay!!!

D. J. HANSON (Dept. C.N. 31) EASTRINGTON, GOOLE, YORKS.